Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

vent secondary infection, and thus far there have been no cases from such infection.

There is no epidemic, no panic, and no 'infected' district. The chief lesson lies in the need of closer inspection of the habits and methods of dairymen and gardeners who come from the south of Europe.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

THE following fifteen candidates have been selected by the council of the Royal Society to be recommended for election into the society: Dr. William Maddock Bayliss, Professor Thomas William Bridge, Dr. Sydney Monckton Copeman, Mr. Horace Darwin, Mr. William Philip Hiern, Mr. Henry Reginald Arnulph Mallock, Professor David Orme Masson, Mr. Arthur George Perkin, Professor Ernest Rutherford, Professor Ralph Allen Sampson, Mr. John Edward Stead, Mr. Aubrey Strahan, Professor Johnson Symington, Professor John S. Townsend and Mr. Alfred North Whitehead.

M. DE FORCRAND has been elected a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences in the section of chemistry, in the room of the late M. Reboul.

THE contest of the election for the post of secretary to the Zoological Society of London has ended in an undoubted victory for the supporters of Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, who have occasionally been spoken of as the 'reform party.' The poll was unprecedentedly large and the numbers were: Mitchell, 530; Sclater, 336. Whatever views one may hold as to the respective merits of the candidates, it is at least satisfactory that the question has been settled in so definite a manner, as this will conduce to much greater stability in the future conduct of the society's affairs, and the storms that have raged over the contest are likely to calm down all the sooner.

PROFESSOR L. M. UNDERWOOD, of Columbia University, is still in Jamaica. He will visit Dominica and other islands of the Windward group, after which he will go to Europe to study ferns in English and continental botanical gardens and museums.

DR. J. PLAYFAIR MCMURRICH, professor of anatomy at the University of Michigan, has accepted a commission from the Royal Academy of Prussia and the government of Holland to examine and identify certain species of animal life.

DR. ARTHUR HOLLICK, assistant curator of the New York Botanical Garden, has received leave of absence for four months, with the object of investigating the fossil plants of Alaska in order to determine certain geological horizons through the aid of paleobotany.

HARLAN I. SMITH, of the American Museum of Natural History, has gone to North Yakima, Washington, where he has begun work on the archeology of the Columbia Valley in continuance of his general archeological reconnoissance of the northwest.

FOREST B. H. BROWN, a member of the senior class in the University of Michigan, has been appointed to conduct an investigation under the direction of the Michigan state geological survey of the plant societies of Monroe and Washtenaw counties, Michigan, with reference to their historical succession and their relation to water supply.

DR. GEORGE S. FULLERTON, professor of philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, has gone to Germany and will spend the summer at Munich.

WE learn from *The British Medical Journal* that Mr. A. G. R. Foulerton has resigned the position of director of the Cancer Research Laboratories, a position which he has held for the last three years. The weekly board of the hospital has decided on the appointment of a director who will be required to devote the whole of his time to the work of the Cancer Research Laboratories. Mr. Foulerton will continue his service to the hospital as director of the Clinical and Bacteriological Laboratories.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE presided at the annual dinner of the British Iron and Steel Institute on May 8. Addresses were made by Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and others.

THE following have been nominated as vice-presidents of the Royal Institution, London,

for the ensuing year: Sir Benjamin Baker, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Lord Halsbury, Dr. W. C. Hood, Lord Lister, Mr. George Matthey, Sir James Crichton Browne (treasurer) and Sir William Crookes (honorary secretary).

THE Association of American Physicians has elected the following officers: *President,* Dr. William T. Councilman, Boston; *vice-president,* Dr. Edward Trudeau, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; *recorder,* Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia; *secretary,* Dr. Henry Hun, Albany; *councilors,* Drs. Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and George M. Kober, Washington, D. C.

THE Carnegie Institution has made a grant of $500 for a research assistant to Dr. M. Gomberg, junior professor of chemistry in the University of Michigan. Mr. Lee H. Cone, who has been doing graduate work in the university since September, 1902, has been appointed to that position for the year 1903–4.

The British Medical Journal states that Professor Zakharoff of the faculty of medicine of the University of Warsaw, and director of the Veterinary School of that city, is likely to fall a victim to his zeal for scientific research. In making a necropsy of the brain of a dog which had died of rabies, he inflicted a slight cut on one of his fingers, to which he paid no attention. About a fortnight later symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and he was taken to the Pasteur Institute, which is under the direction of Professor Palmyski. There is said, however, to be no hope of Professor Zakharoff's recovery.

PRESIDENT PRITCHETT, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is to give the commencement address at the University of Virginia on June 15.

PROFESSOR WM. T. SEDGWICK, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently gave the annual address before the alumni association of the medical department of the University of Buffalo, his subject being 'Protection of the Public Health by the Filtration of Municipal Water Supplies.'

THE Wild Flower Preservation Society of America held a meeting under the auspices of the Olivia and Caroline Phelps Stokes Fund for the Protection of Native Plants in the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden on May 16, when Mr. Charles Louis Pollard delivered an illustrated lecture on 'Vanishing Wild Flowers.'

PROFESSOR G. ROMITI, of Pisa, celebrated on March 5, the twenty-fifth year of his incumbency of the chair of anatomy at Siena and Pisa. He was presented with a souvenir volume of the 'Archivio Italiano di Anatomia ed Embriologia' and a gold medal.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Liebig was celebrated on May 12 by the University of Giessen and the Technical School of Darmstadt.

THE London *Times* states that a representative committee has been formed for the purpose of raising a memorial to the late Sir Henry Bessemer. The extraordinary industrial development of the world in recent years is largely due to the metallurgical process which bears the name of Bessemer, and it has long been felt that his life's work should be suitably commemorated in the center of the British empire. The objects of the memorial are as follows: (1) The erection (and, if necessary, the endowment) of metallurgical teaching and research work in connection with the University of London, equipped for the testing of ores and metallurgical products by modern methods and for the investigation of new methods and processes. (2) The foundation of international scholarships for post-graduate courses in practical work in connection with proposals now under the consideration of the board of education. The committee includes leading representatives of the metallurgical, engineering and mining industries and professions, and of education authorities. A meeting to inaugurate the fund will be held at the Mansion-house on June 29 next, particulars of which will be published later.

MR. ABRAHAM FOLLETT OSLER, known for his work in meteorology, died at Birmingham on April 26, at the age of ninety-five years. He had been a member of the Royal Society since 1855.

We regret also to record the deaths of Dr. C. H. Dufour, professor of astronomy in the University of Lausanne; of M. René Mammert, professor of chemistry at the University of Freiburg in Switzerland; of Dr. Clemence von Kahlden, professor of pathological anatomy at Freiburg i. B.; and of Dr. Heinrich Hartel, formerly professor of geodesy at Vienna.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers held its annual meeting in New York City on May 19.

The fifteenth international medical congress will be held at Lisbon in 1906 with Professor Alfredo da Costa as president.

The government has introduced a bill in the Swedish *Riksdag* granting about $50,000 for the equipment of a vessel to be sent to the relief of the Nordenskjold Antarctic expedition.

Oswald Wiegel, of Leipzig, will sell at auction on June 11–13 the library of the late Dr. Julius Platzmann, which contains some fourteen hundred works on American languages, especially on the languages of South America.

During the last field season Mr. Whitman Cross, of the United States Geological Survey, visited the Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of observing the results of volcanic activity at Kilauea. Critical comparisons were made between the modern volcanic rocks of these islands and the areas of old volcanic rocks occurring in the Rocky Mountain country. The larger islands of the group were all visited, advantage being taken of this opportunity to gather data for use in planning future work in Hawaii by the Geological Survey.

A press despatch from Washington, dated May 13, says: "The executive committee of the Carnegie Institution reports that the entire sum of $200,000 allotted to grants for original research has been distributed, and that of the $40,000 set aside for publications to be made this year $20,000 has been assigned to special publications, leaving $20,000 still at the disposal of the executive committee. No more grants for researches will be made until after the next meeting of the board of trustees, which will be held in December. At the meeting of the executive committee today the question of giving more publicity to the grants of the institution was not taken up. The policy hitherto has been to permit the receivers of grants to make them public, but for the officials of the institutions to refrain from giving out names of the fortunate scientists who receive these grants. It is probable that this policy will be continued."

A chapter of the university scientific society of the Sigma Xi has recently been established at the University of Chicago. Chapters of this society are now maintained at the following universities: Cornell, V. A. Moore, president; Union, O. H. Landreth, president; Kansas, F. H. Snow, president; Rensselaer, W. P. Mason, president; Yale, J. P. Tracy, president; Brown, W. W. Bailey, president; Nebraska, L. Bruner, president; Minnesota, J. J. Flather, president; Iowa, T. H. McBride, president; Ohio, W. R. Lazenby, president; Pennsylvania, E. F. Smith, president; Stanford, V. L. Kellogg, president; California, C. L. Cory, president; Columbia, J. F. Kemp, president; Chicago, H. H. Donaldson, president.

The International Mathematical Congress will meet at Heidelberg in August of next year.

It is expected that the International Electrical Congress will be held at St. Louis, during the week beginning September 12, 1904. It will thus immediately precede the International Congress of Arts and Sciences.

A meeting of the committee of the Central International Bureau for the Prevention of Consumption was held in Paris on May 4 and 5 to make preliminary arrangements for the next international congress, which is to take place at Paris in October, 1904.

A cablegram from Paris to the daily papers states that the airship constructed for the Lebaudy Brothers made a highly successful trip on May 8 under Pilot Juchmes and Engineer Rey. The start was made at 9 A.M. from St. Martin during a light rain and with a brisk wind blowing. The dirigible airship

passed over a number of suburban towns. At Mantes the airship made a circle around the cathedral spire and on leaving that town went diagonally against the wind. Over Limay, Mantes and Rosny the airship was put through a series of evolutions and answered her helm and manoeuvred to the perfect satisfaction of all interested in her. She then returned to her point of departure, where she descended without accident. The distance covered was 37 kilometers in one hour and thirty-six minutes, against Santos-Dumont's record for the Deutsch prize of 11½ kilometers in thirty minutes.

AT the twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the Institute of Chemistry, Professor J. M. Thomson, F.R.S., the retiring president, delivered an address in which he sketched the history and work of the institute since its foundation. He said that the real origin of the institute was in a suggestion put forward in 1872 by the late Sir Edward Frankland, at a dinner given to Professor Cannizzaro on his appointment as Faraday lecturer. Later, in 1876, he proposed to the council of the Chemical Society that a class of fellows, to be styled licentiates (or some analogous title), should be created for the purpose of distinguishing between competent professional chemists and those who professed an interest in chemistry as a science, and not as a means to earning a livelihood. The idea was not adopted, but it was decided to found a new society, and the Institute of Chemistry was formally incorporated under the Companies Act on October 2, 1877. Among those active in founding the institute were Mr. Carteighe, Professor Hartley, the late Mr. Frederick Manning, Mr. Charles Tookey and the late Dr. Alder Wright. Professor Thomson himself was also a keen worker for the institute in its earliest history. He proceeded to relate its progress under the successive presidents: Sir Edward Frankland, Sir Frederick Abel, Dr. William Odling, Dr. James Bell, Professor W. A. Tilden, Dr. W. J. Russell and Dr. Thomas Stevenson. He dealt with the regulations as to training and examination of candidates for the associateship of the institute, showing how the standard of the requirements for membership had been steadily raised, and he commented on the consequent increasing recognition of the qualifications 'A.I.C.' and 'F.I.C.' by government and municipal authorities and by the leaders of industry throughout the kingdom. The annual report of the institute drew attention to the increase in the number of members, in spite of the fact that there had been heavy losses through death. Attention was also called to the increase in the number of candidates for examination, notwithstanding that within the last few years the standard of admission had been considerably raised. The adoption of the report was seconded by Dr. Thomas Stevenson, and carried. The newly-elected president, Mr. Thomas Howard, then took the chair.

WE learn from the London *Times* that a recent cablegram from Captain Colbeck brings the information that, when he discovered the position of the winter quarters of the expedition in McMurdo Bay, the ice prevented him from bringing the *Morning* nearer than eight miles to the *Discovery*. The transshipment of coals and provisions had, therefore, to be done by means of sledges dragged over that distance. Nor was this the only difficulty. On completion of the transshipment the distance had been reduced to five miles, showing that, in addition to the hard work of transshipment, there must have been much trouble with the ship in moving her about at the edge of the ice as it broke away. The failure of the provisions on board the *Discovery,* the particulars of which have not yet been received, made it necessary for the *Morning* to transfer a much larger quantity of provisions than was intended, and this will entail large additional expense. It is now clear that it would have been quite impossible for the *Discovery* to return this year. But she is only provisioned until next January, so that the despatch of the *Morning* for her relief a second time is an absolute necessity in order to avoid a catastrophe. For the additional expense a sum of £12,000 is urgently needed, £6,000 this year, and the rest next year.